

THE CAUCASIAN

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CASH PREMIUMS ON THE SILVER PROBLEM.

THE CAUCASIAN is desirous of turning all possible light on the current questions of the day, and would be glad to have, for publication, the opinions of the people of this or any other State. The practicability of securing the operation of certain principles, now demanded by the majority of the people, is perhaps the most interesting phase of the leading issue of the day. In the hope of eliciting the best and most comprehensive opinions, we will offer the cash prizes below.

We name the following subject for discussion:

"WHY THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER CANNOT BE SECURED THROUGH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

Articles are not to exceed 1,000 words in length—or about one column of the CAUCASIAN.

An article intended to compete for the prizes must be sent in not later than January 1st, 1896.

On the above subject and under the conditions named, we offer the following prizes:

For best article, \$25.00.
For second best article, \$15.00.
For third best article, \$10.00.

One or more of the articles that may be received will be published each week.

The name of the writer will be published if desired. The identity of the writer will not affect the judgment of the article.

A competent committee, having no connection with the paper, will pass upon the merits of the articles, and the prizes awarded according to their decision.

SOMETHING ABOUT BONDS.

The people, individually and collectively, should keep themselves fully informed with reference to all the schemes and plans of the powers that be. Next year there will be a mighty appeal to the people to express their opinion, pro or con, concerning certain schemes in connection with the financial system of this government.

If they are not informed they will not be able to properly decide on the issues presented.

One plan or scheme of the present national administration is the retirement of all treasury notes and silver certificates, and putting in their place five hundred million dollars in interest bearing bonds. Let's have a plain, simple talk about this matter.

And to begin with, let us admit the assertion that there are now three hundred and forty-six million of dollars of treasury notes (greenbacks) in circulation and one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in silver certificates.

What is a treasury note? It is simply a piece of paper with the government's stamp on it certifying that it represents so much value.

For instance if the government should employ a man and agree to pay him one dollar per day for work, when that man had done a day's work the government can give him this piece of stamped paper which certifies that the man had done work to the amount of one dollar. The man can take this note or dollar and exchange it for something he wants.

This is the old "greenback"—the kind of money that pulled this government through the war, and the kind of money that paid the soldiers and bought their supplies &c. It goes for a dollar anywhere now.

Why? Because it is backed up by the faith and credit of this government. Now remember that the man who holds this note has a dollar. He can hold it a year or two years if he wishes, but it draws no interest, and at the end of that year or two years it is still worth but one dollar. The same rule applies to a thousand dollar note.

What is a bond? It is simply a piece of paper with the government's stamp on it certifying that it represents so much value, but it is issued differently. Now let's take a thousand dollar bond and talk about it a little. Suppose the government wanted a thousand men to work one day and agreed to pay each man a dollar for the day's work. It could, if it wanted to, give each man a dollar note as above described, and each note would pass for a dollar, for each dollar would represent a day's work and a thousand dollars would be exchanged for what each man needed and would thus be put into circulation.

And this money would be as good as any that has ever been used. It will be the old greenback money which everybody knows is good and passes everywhere. Then why doesn't the government do this? This is the reason. Some man who has found a thousand dollars worth of gold or has gotten it in some other way goes to the government and says: "Don't pay those men who worked for one day in treasury notes. Pay them in gold. I have got the gold and will lend it to you if you will promise to pay it back with interest." The government says: "Very well bring the gold. We will give you a note certifying that we owe you one thousand dollars with a promise to pay it back to you with interest at four

per cent." The man brings the gold; the government takes it and pays it out to the men who have worked for a dollar a day each, and gives the man who brought the gold a note certifying that it owes him one thousand dollars and promising to pay him four per cent. for the use of the gold. This kind of note is a GOVERNMENT BOND.

Now suppose a man does one thousand dollars worth of work. The government can give him a thousand dollar treasury note (greenback) for it and it will pass for that much money anywhere. But if the man who gets the treasury note should keep it for one year it would be worth just what it was issued for—one thousand dollars. But if the man with gold came along, and the government took his gold and gave him a bond for it, how would the matter stand? The government would pay this gold to the man who had done one thousand dollars worth of work, and at the end of the year the gold would still be worth only one thousand dollars. But the bond—oh! The keen fellow who got the government to give him a bond for his gold holds it one year and at the end of that time the bond is worth one thousand and forty dollars, for the government has promised to pay him a thousand dollars and forty dollars for the gold and four per cent. a year for the use of it; and by this plan the government will pay one thousand and forty dollars for work that cost only one thousand dollars, and the forty extra dollars goes to a man who did not strike one lick of work.

The treasury note or greenback, when it was first issued, would pass for a thousand dollars. So would the bond. Let us suppose, now, that it should be necessary for the government to promise to redeem either one in gold. Would it not be easier for the government to get one thousand dollars in gold to redeem the treasury note than it would be to get one thousand and forty dollars to redeem the bond?

Let us apply this question to the last bond issues. It will be remembered that Cleveland and Carlisle have issued one hundred and sixty-two million dollars worth of bonds, which we say are to run for thirty years at 4 per cent. interest. This means that at the end of thirty years the bonds must be paid back, and in the meantime the government must pay about one hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars in interest, making a total of three hundred and fifty-seven millions of dollars paid out for the use of one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars.

How is this money to be gotten? It is gotten by taxing the people directly and indirectly. The people must pay it all.

Suppose, now, instead of issuing one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars worth of bonds, that Cleveland had issued one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars in treasury notes (bearing no interest) redeemable in gold in thirty years. The notes would have been just as good money as the people want. The faith and credit of the government would have been behind them, and that is all there is behind the bonds. The government could, within thirty years, get one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars in gold to redeem the treasury notes just as easily as it could get that amount of gold to redeem bonds, and in the meantime the people would not be paying one hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars to the goldbugs and bondholders as interest.

Now, consider these statements for awhile. Study the principles involved in them. See how much of jugglery, injustice and rascality is shown by them, and remember, that instead of wishing to decrease the evil, the present Democratic administration is seeking to increase it, for as stated above, its plan is to destroy the three hundred and forty million dollars of treasury notes now in place of them—for what? For no other purpose than to give these bonds to the money power and goldbugs of the country, and make the working people of the country work longer and toil harder to pay these non-working bondholders and gold bugs more money as interest.

In the name of God, what of justice and right is there in any such system? And we want to ask, in the name of "equal rights to all and special privileges none," if the manhood of America will submit to it?

There is yet deeper rascality and more flagrant robbery in the scheming than is suggested here, but of that, more anon.

ABOUT "FUSION."

"Fusion" in North Carolina is a matter over which the Democratic State press can get wildly frantic. There is a streak of desperate despair in its frenzied effort to create the impression that "fusion" is a compromise of principle. Yes, the Democratic press has the effrontery to talk about principle—talk about it as a thing which Democracy has practiced. It seems to be somewhat anxious to make the people believe that it knows something about principle. If its impudence in this matter were not so colossal as to be almost stupefying, it would be pitifully funny.

The Democratic papers seem to have never yet learned that "fusion"

in this State was inspired and made possible by a contemptible and rotting organization known as the Democratic party. It had become unendurable and the people combined to overthrow it and did so. And THE CAUCASIAN wants to declare here and now that it firmly believes that the people will continue to combine to keep that organization under the ban of public condemnation as long as such combination may be necessary. There is as much principle involved in keeping the administration of public affairs free from bigotry, autocracy, partisanship and corruption as anything else, and this is a principle which we believe the people of North Carolina will sustain.

This is a principle, however, which Democratic "machine" papers and partisans cannot comprehend. With them, anything which looks to a condemnation of their methods and a defeat of their schemes is unpardonable, and this is the sole cause of their furious and fiery tirades and silly and snivelling lamentations against fusion in this State.

North Carolina is not the only State in which the people are driven to "fusion" for the protection of public interests. They are fusing in New York to-day. For some years past the politics of New York city and practically of New York State have been dominated and controlled by a Democratic machine known as Tammany. No State or people was ever cursed with a more vicious, immoral and unprincipled organization than this Democratic Tammany horde. It literally fed on corruption and vice. It despised decency and honor more than a Christian does; in for a Christian is sorry for sin while this Tammany gang revelled in indecency and dishonor. It became such a stench that the better element of all parties, headed by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, "fused" for the purpose of overthrowing it and that fusion achieved the same success in New York as was achieved by fusion in North Carolina. The Tammany gang was defeated and the infernal rascality and villainy which was exposed by an examination of that Democratic machine cannot be described for it is unmentionable.

The audacity of the devil is not more positive and emphatic than the audacity of Tammany. It has had the brazen effrontery to lift its head again and step forward as the champion of "good government."

The people are fusing again to give it an other stunning blow. Republicans, Independents and Democrats constitute the "fusion." It is to be hoped that all the life will be knocked out of that Democratic machine of corruption this time.

The audacity of Tammany will probably be equalled by the Democratic machine in this State next year. It will brazenly step forward as "the party of principle"—"the party of the people"—but we believe the people of North Carolina will be relied upon to form a combination, strong enough to smash the life out of that corrupt organization. There's no bigger principle before the people of this State than that of keeping petty partisans and hypocrites out of the management of State affairs.

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRITES JUSTIFYING THEMSELVES BY THE ACTION OF REPUBLICAN HYPOCRITES.

The Democratic free silver (?) hypocrites were very much alarmed at the action of the non-partisan free silver State convention. The resolution passed was so plain, straightforward and honest that it forced their hand and exposed their hypocrisy. These so-called free silver Democrats are now anxious to find Republicans who will say that they are for silver, and then say that they will vote for a goldbug, if their party nominates one.

Some Democratic papers have published, with pleasure, a number of such utterances from Republicans. Here is a sample:

"Senator Warren, of Wyoming, who was elected a staunch silver man, says he is a Republican first, and will not leave his party if it declares for the gold standard."

We notice that other so-called free silver Democratic papers have also greedily published the above about Senator Warren.

It is evident that these silver hypocrites—these goldbugs in disguise—intend to vote for a goldbug next year, and are trying to justify their inconsistency by showing that there are some Republican hypocrites who will also sacrifice principle and hang to the goldbug pie-counter next year.

The non-partisan silver convention has uncovered this stripe of fellows in North Carolina. It has exposed their hypocrisy and shown the people the treachery they intended to commit.

THAT RAILROAD LEASE.

We have already referred to the lease of the North Carolina railroad. It will be remembered that the directors, to whom this public interest was entrusted, practically sold the road to the Southern Railway company—the lease being for a period of ninety-nine years, and the price for this lease or sale was ridiculously low, as compared with what is paid for other railroad properties of much less value and for less prospects.

Col. A. B. Andrews represented the Southern Railway in this deal.

He was after making a good bargain for his company, and he made it. That was his business. He just twisted the directors up into a corkscrew little knot and slung them around pretty much as he pleased. He was second Vice-President of this company before he made this deal. Now, he is First Vice-President. His company could not help admiring him for his splendid manipulation of the State's interest.

Who are the trustees, and what will they get—from the people for letting a railroad manipulate them like they were pawns? We don't know, but we shall see. Here they are:

S. B. Alexander, W. C. Maxwell, Meeklenburg; J. P. Allison, Cabarrus; Lee S. Overman, Rowan; C. W. Johnson, Orange; Dr. V. E. Turner, Wake; S. B. Spruill, Franklin; J. J. Young, Johnston.

THIS "RETURNING PROSPERITY."

An honest, intelligent man must be amazed to note the continued declarations from the monopoly hirelings that "prosperity is returning."

It is a lie. We are not pessimistic by nature but in dealing with conditions and facts we ought to know the truth. The only thing in which there has been any noticeable improvement in a business way is iron, and that is now on the down grade.

Here are a couple of samples of this "returning prosperity."

New York, Oct. 12.—J. B. Brewster & Co., manufacturers of carriages, 489 Fifth avenue, made an assignment to-day. J. B. Brewster, the head of the firm, is now 80 years of age.

The failure marks an epoch in the history of carriage-building, for the Brewsters, for almost a century past, have been the most famous carriage builders in the world. The liabilities amount to \$150,000.

And here is a real estate item:

LEBANON, Pa., Oct. 13.—Executions amounting to \$10,500 were issued yesterday against Jacob H. Grave, owner of large tracts of real estate. He is largely interested in business enterprises in Lebanon, Columbia, Cumberland and Montour counties. Mr. Grave's liabilities will reach \$100,000. Depreciation in the value of real estate and unfortunate investments are assigned as the cause of the failure.

These are just two samples. The total number of business failures throughout the United States numbered 263 this week against 245 the week before, and 238 in the same week a year ago. What's the use of lying about it?

CAN A PATRIOT ENDORSE SUCH A RECORD.

Up to date the administration has added \$301,071,594 to the national debt of this government. It has added over 200,000 more pensioners to the already enormous Republican pension roll.

This is the party that loudly commended the Republican party for doing these very same things and promised the people to wipe out such wrongs if the people would give them a chance. But behold! this Democratic party has not only endorsed the wrongs of the Republican party, but it has added to the wrongs already done.

This same Democratic party has not only increased the people's burden of debt, but it has struck down silver and contracted the currency so as to make it harder than ever for the people to pay their debts. Can any patriot endorse such a party and continue to give it its support? If there is a single patriot in North Carolina who can, we will give him space in the columns of THE CAUCASIAN to give his reasons, if he has any, for so doing.

A STAB AT THE ALLIANCE.

It is well known in Alliance circles that a shoe factory at Cary, N. C., to be owned and controlled by the Alliance has been in prominent contemplation. It is known that the site including building, lot and some machinery had been contracted for—as far as contracts could be made. The property, by reason of there being minor heirs, had to be sold at public auction, but the Alliance, the heirs and the guardian for minor heirs had agreed as to the price and terms. The property was exposed for sale on Monday the 14th inst. The Alliance in good faith offered \$4,250, the price formerly agreed upon with the heirs of the estate. A capitalist was present, by representative, and raised the Alliance offer and of course took the property. This was his privilege.

The Alliance will be nothing daunted. It is able and determined to establish its manufacturing enterprises. Capital, treachery and opposition cannot swerve the Alliance from its purpose. An organization which a hostile legislature in two whole years of determined destruction could not mar, will not be effected by this ripple on the surface.

There is other property in Cary and there are other towns than Cary. There is no doubt but that the executive committee of the Alliance will select another site and push the shoe factory through to completion. In the meantime let contributors continue to forward their stock to W. S. Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.

GOVERNMENT POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

We present elsewhere a clear and strong article by Supreme Court Justice Walter Clark on Government Postal Telegraph, or government ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems. Judge Clark deals only with the constitutional and legal phases of the question. He does not seek here to present an argument in favor of government ownership, but simply presents facts which show that such ownership is not only constitutional, but is also required by law. The present system of operating the telegraph is illegal. The article leaves no ground

whatever on which to base the commonly held objections against government operation of these monopolies, and will prove to be an immensely interesting document to those who desire a clear exposition of this phase of the question.

The Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) says that the place for a man who does not endorse the financial policy of Cleveland and Carlisle is in the People's party. This is literally true, for a man who does endorse such a policy cannot consistently stay in either the Democratic or Republican parties. The majority of the American people do not endorse the financial policy of these men, and this is why the People's party is growing so fast all over the country, and why we will elect a free silver man for President in 1896. Let every silver man and patriot get together, and it will be an easy matter to beat the two old parties and their gold candidates.

We renew in this issue of THE CAUCASIAN the "Woman's Department." We hope to be able to make this an interesting and profitable feature of the paper, and would be very glad to have the co-operation of our lady readers. Short, concise communications on any matter deemed worthy of public mention are invited from them, and all such communications will have the earliest and best attention possible.

People who have not read "Coin's Financial School" should not fail to do so during the fall and winter. It is a marvelous revelation of the financial question. It makes a man feel that he is qualified to discuss it. It opens the way to a full comprehension of the subject. We will send this book and THE CAUCASIAN one year for \$1.10; six months for 60c.

Senator Peffer has bought a controlling interest in the stock of the Topeka Advocate, and announces his intention to take charge of that excellent paper in the near future. In an editorial he says:

Henceforth and until further notice the editorial and business policy of the paper will be under his general direction. Of course, during the period he shall hold public office, he cannot devote any part of his time to personal work on the paper; but it is his intention to return to editorial labor immediately after the expiration of his official term.

The Raleigh meeting was no test of public sentiment as to silver—Wilmington Messenger.

But it was a test of the sincerity of the Democratic leaders on the silver question. They are not willing to say, and be put on record, that they will not vote for a goldbug for President in 1896.

Nobody seems to question the fact that Mr. Ed Chambers Smith and others called the non-partisan silver convention on pretty extensive authority. Mr. Smith says when that authority is questioned, he will publish the names of those who signed the call.

If you happen to be talking to a Democrat and want to see him suddenly recollect that he has an engagement elsewhere, just say silver convention to him.

Certain Democratic papers appear to be having as much trouble in saying the church from "disrepute" as they are having in "redeeming" the State.

And now we are wondering if there will be any more "symposiums" as the result of the sermon preached by Rev. D. H. Tuttle.

The effort to repair the Douglass kicking machine seems to be scoring a pretty long record of failures.

Queen Victoria, of England, has a pet dog named Cleveland.

Tom Watson, of Georgia, carried nine out of the eleven counties in the last Georgia election, though he returns give Major Black, his Democratic opponent, a majority in one county large enough to wipe out Watson's majorities in all the counties he carried. Here is the vote:

Columbia, Black, Watson, 4,283 4,283
Gloucester, 128 445
Hancock, 836 247
Jefferson, 861 946
Lincoln, 183 832
McDuffie, 131 526
Richmond, 1,024 1,339
Taliaferro, 207 281
Warren, 262 800
Washington, 1,024 1,339
Wilkinson, 624 750

Totals, 10,193 8,677
Black's majority, 1,516

The city of Augusta is in Richmond county, and last fall this county counted over 13,000 Democratic votes. In this last election it did not cast half that number.

This is the Way They Lie to Deceive the Unwary.

Populism in Kansas means free silver, but in Maryland the State convention declared against it—Meriden Ledger, September 14.

That is a mistake you are led into, friend Prater, by relying upon reports from the party press. The Maryland State convention did nothing of the kind—Topeka Advocate.

Yes, we relied on the old party press, but if we were wrong we would be glad to know just what they did say about silver. Will you give us their plank verbatim—Meriden Ledger, September 28.

Certainly, with pleasure. Here it is:

We condemn both the Democratic and Republican administrations for redeeming outstanding treasury notes or greenbacks as legal tender without authority of law, and demand that future exchanges, if any, be made for silver instead of gold. The financial question having been made the leading issue, we commend to the united effort for early settlement, and to that demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, without waiting consent or pleasure of any other nation.

You can now see what infernal liars the old party scribbler are. There never was a shadow of foundation for the report sent out respecting the action of the Maryland convention. It was manufactured out of whole cloth, just as nine-tenths of the other stuff relating to populism is manufactured by men who are hired and paid to keep the wires hot with lies of like character.

HUMAN SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

A Vigorous Sermon on a Prominent Question by Rev. D. H. Tuttle.

A REVIEW OF HISTORY From the Earliest Ages Until Now—Facts Which Go to Show That Dr. Thompson Did Not Miss the Mark in His Famous Utterance.

Rev. D. H. Tuttle, pastor of the Central Church in Raleigh, preached a sermon on Sunday night, Oct. 13th, which was based on the famous remark of Dr. Cyrus Thompson.

His subject was "The Church in its Relation to Slavery." The text was Matthew 23-4 and Galatians 3-28. "For they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers."

There is neither Jew nor Greek; there is neither bond nor free; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

The two texts of Scripture for the evening were read. In the first selection of Scripture read, Christ is represented as talking to the Church in the person of Jesus. In the second text of Scripture from Galatians, is represented the Spirit of Christianity, as in Christ Himself, saying to the Church, "Ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

It is a very unusual thing in our day, too unusual for the pulpit to discuss matters relative to civil government; political matters; political ideas; as if this great department of human activity, and thought, and action, and power, were to be left unexplored, untouched by the gospel of the Son of God. It is a mistake to suppose that a minister of God is

LIMITED BY POLITICAL MATTERS.

There is no limitation in the gospel of the Son of God. He came to preach the good, and stand for the right wherever he finds it, and condemn the wrong wherever he sees it.

Every minister of the Gospel should be a student of political economy. Every minister of the Gospel should be interested in the government of his nation, his State, his county, his city. He fails far beneath his duty as a representative of Jesus Christ if he does not hold himself accountable to God for the proper management of the government of his country, his State, his county, his city.

He holds himself in danger of receiving the judgment of God, if he passes this by, if he fails to realize that every voice a man may cast is a

CALL TO VIRTUE OR VICE.

As these questions are constantly to be settled at the ballot boxes of our country, he has sinned against God and against his fellow men if he does not do it.

I want to say for myself just here that I belong to no political party. I am no Democrat, I am no Republican, I am no Unionist, I am no Prohibitionist. In other words I am not a politician. I hold myself just where I believe every Minister of the Gospel should hold himself, independent of all parties; he can hold himself

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It is simply recorded as a fact that comes under observation. God gives before us the picture of humanity before us so that as the light comes from Heaven in answer to our prayer, the difference might be plainly seen in the uplifting of humanity. God in the beginning did not teach His children to be slaves, but to be free. He gave them the gift of free will. God gave Abraham directions as to how he should demean himself towards the servants of his house and promised him great reward because he was faithful. God used bondage, if you may so call it, to justify, to bring blessing to his people. All things work together for good with God and out of the sale of Joseph God brought blessing to His chosen people in all ages to come; and so we cannot deny it to be a fact in the patriarchal ages, and yet we can state that no blame can be put upon the Fatherhood of God, for in the patriarchal times, he provided

FOR THE BLESSING OF ALL.

Both the master and his servants, coming into the world, there is no evidence that goes to show that under this dispensation slavery was introduced, but there is all the evidence that goes to show that it was established as a fact. Slavery that grew out of poverty; slavery that grew from paternal authority, and slavery for stealing. You have got some of that now.

